rest by the National Highways Authority and the State PWD. There is inordinate delay. In respect of the projects taken up by the State PWD and the National Highways Authority, the delays are not due to fund constraints. But there are other reasons like the Naxalite activities, land acquisition and non-performance of contractors. But in respect of the projects taken up by the BRO, the reasons for delay are not the Naxalite activities and all that, but it is only due to fund contraints. I want to know, through you, Sir, from the Minister what action has been taken by the Government to solve this fund constraint problem in respect of the projects taken up by the BRO.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, actually, there are no fund contraints as such. In 2002-03, we have provided Rs. 8.5 crores for strategic roads; in 2003-04, we have provided Rs. 17.5 crores and in 2004-05, we have provided Rs. 19.5 crores. This year, Sir, we have provided Rs. 71 + 100 crores for strategic roads (Rs. 100 crores are for strategic roads in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.) There are no fund constraints.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बड़ी फैक्टरियों द्वारा श्रमिकों के साथ अनुचित व्यवहार किया जाना

*345. **श्री दारा सिंह चौहान:** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में स्थित बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियां बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तरांचल और नेपाल से सैकड़ों मजदूरों को लाती हैं और उनसे साल भर बधुंआ मजदूर के रूप में काम कराकर उन्हें मामूली सा भुगतान करके वापस उनके राज्यों/देश भेज देती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नामी कम्पनियां भी इस गोरखधंधे में शामिल हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले की गंभीरतापूर्वक जांच कराकर वास्तविकता जानने की कोशिश करेगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री के० चन्द्रशेखर राव): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तरांचल, झारखंड राज्यों तथा नेपाल से भी लोग दिल्ली तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में आते हैं और बेहतर रोजगार अवसरों की तलाश में पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात आदि जैसे अन्य राज्यों को भी जाते हैं। बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अंतर्गत, पूरे देश में बंधुआ श्रम प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गयी है। सरकार ने उनके हितों की रक्षा करने और कुछ कल्याणकारी सुविधाएं मुहैया करवाने के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948, अन्तर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन एवं सेवा शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1979 आदि जैसे विभिन्न अन्य विधान भी अधिनियमित किए हैं। दिल्ली तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में स्थित प्रसिद्ध बड़े कारखानों में बंधुआ श्रमिकों की घटना के बारे में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की किसी भी संबंधित सरकार द्वारा सूचना नहीं दी गयी है। तथापि, बंधुआ श्रम की घटना का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली तथा सीमावर्ती राज्यों अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान को बंधुआ श्रमिकों का सर्वेक्षण करवाने के लिए निधियां प्रदान की है। सरकार, प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन के लिए समय-समय पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी अनुरोध करती रही है।

Unfair labour practices by big factories in NCR

†*345. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that big factories situated in Delhi and NCR bring hundreds of labourers from Bihar, Eastern UP, Orissa, Uttranchal and Nepal and force them to work as fonded labourers throughout the year and send them back to their States after paying them a meager amount;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reputed companies are also involved in the racket;

(c) whether Government would make an effort to know the facts by conducting a sincere enquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Government are aware that people from States like, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Uttranchal, Jharkhand, and also from Nepal, etc. come to Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR), and also go to other States like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat etc., in search of better employment opportunities. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the bonded labour system has been abolished throughout the country. Government have also enacted various other legislations like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 etc. to protect their interests and provide some welfare facilities. Incidence of bonded labour in reputed big factories situated in Delhi and in the NCR has not been reported by any of the concerned State Governments of National Capital Region. However, in order to identify the incidence of bonded labour, the Government have provided funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Delhi and to the neighbouring States, *viz*. Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Haryana and Rajasthan, for conducting surveys of bonded labour. The Government has also been requesting Chief Ministers of the States from time to time for effective implementation and enforcement.

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान: माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि बंधुआ मजदूर प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गई है और मुझे इसकी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। लेकिन मुझे यह जानकारी अवश्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा और नेपाल से ऐजेंटों के माध्यम से काफी संख्या में जो मजदूर लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें लगभग 1800, 1900 रुपए देकर, साल भर काम करवाया जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... 1200 और कहीं 1800 रुपए भी देते हैं। इतनी कम मजदूरी पर काम करवाने के बाद फ़िर उनको वापस भेज दिया जाता है और उनको घूमने-फिरने की भी कोई आजादी प्राप्त नहीं होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री जी कोई ऐसा गुप्त सर्वे करवाएंगे कि राजधानी दिल्ली में जितनी भी बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, उनमें कहां-कहां ऐसा काम हो रहा है, ताकि मजदूरों को न्याय मिल सके।

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, under the Bonded Labour Act of 1976, abolition of bonded labour in the country is complete. This matter is continuously monitored by the Supreme Court, the National Human

Rights Commission, the Prime Minister's office and the Special Committee of which Labour Secretary is the Chairman.

Sir, soon after the receipt of this question by this august House, we got in touch with the National Capital Region State, that is, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. All the State Governments have denied that there is any incident of bonded labour in their States. If there is any specific incident, the hon. Member can give it to me and definitely the Government will take all necessary steps.

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान: सभापति जी, मेरा सैकिण्ड सप्लीमेंट्री है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, मुझे कुछ कारखानों की पक्की जानकारी है, लेकिन मैं सदन में उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं निश्चित रूप से व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उन कारखानों के बारे में बता दूंगा। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई की जानी है, जिससे पता चल सके कि मजदूरों का जो रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है, उनका रिकार्ड रखा जाए। उन्हें किस आधार पर नौकरी दी जाती है, उनसे कितने घंटे काम करवाया जाता है, कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है, यह सब मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा?

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, the hon. Member is mixing two issues. One is bonded labour. (*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी: इसका एनालाइज क्या है? उन्होंने क्या पूछा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के॰ चन्द्रशेखर राव: सभापति जी, यह बंधुआ मजदूरी का ही सवाल है। सर, ये बाद में पूछें, पहले मैं अपना उत्तर कम्पलीट कर दूं। The problem of bonded labour is one. The issue that the hon. Member is raising, probably, is the issue of inter-State migrant workmen. एट दी इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेन्ट वर्कमैन की बात कर रहे हैं सर, People do come to Delhi in large numbers from the neighbouring State in search of better life. "इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स" का एक्ट है, इनके लिए सुविधाएं है। इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफ ऑल प्रिंसीपल्स एम्प्लाएज करना चाहिए, इश्यू ऑफ पासबुक ऑफिशियल लेकर पासपोर्ट साइज फोटोग्राफ चाहिए, पेमेंट ऑफ मिनिमम वेजिस एनश्योर करते हैं, पेमेंट ऑफ जनरल अलाउंस दिलाते हैं, पेमेंट ऑफ डिसप्लेसमेंट अलाउंस दिलाते हैं, रेजिडेंशियल एकोमेडेशन दिलाते हैं, मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज भी इस एक्ट के तहत दिलाई जाती है, प्रोटेक्टिव क्लोथिंग भी दिए जाते हैं और सर Inspections were made. In the State of Delhi, in the year 2003-04, 1,033 inspections were made and 53 prosecutions had been launched. In Uttar Pradesh, 2,441 inspections were made and

357 prosecutions had been launched. In the State of Haryana, 456 inspections were made and 126 prosecutions had been launched. In Rajasthan, 489 inspections were made and 33 prosecutions had been launched. I may also explain that the National Human Rights Commission....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान: सभापति जी, इसमें कुछ भी नहीं हैं, उन्हें बंधक बनाया जाता है और कार्य के दौरान अगर उन्हें बाजार जाना है तो वे बाजार जाकर सामान भी नहीं खरीद सकते है।

श्री सभापति: वे बता रहे है। जवाब मैं तो दे नहीं सकता, जवाब तो मंत्री जी को देना पड़ेगा और आपको सुनना पड़ेगा।

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, let me complete. The National Human Rights Commission....

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सवाल छोटा है और जवाब बड़ा हो रहा है।

श्री सभापति: पूछने वाले भी लंबे-चौड़े हैं।

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, the National Human Rights Commission held a sensitisation camp for the Delhi Government in the month of October, 2004, which was headed by the retired Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Anand. उन्होंने जो सूचना दी है, उसके मुताबिक हमने केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से दिल्ली सरकार को 18 लाख रुपए इंटिग्रेटेड सर्वे कंडक्ट करने के लिए दिए है। अगर सदस्य चाहते हैं तो केंद्र सरकार इसका सर्वे कराने के लिए तैयार है।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Minister in his written reply has mentioned that the Delhi Goverment has informed that there is no bonded labour in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. That is the reply given by the Minister . We read newspaper reports that in the mining industry bonded labourers have been identified in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want a reply from the hon. Minister? If you want a reply, kindly be brief.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I will be brief. There are reports that bonded labourers have been identified in the mining industry. They have been located and prosecution has been launched. But the reply of the hon. Minister is in the negative. Sir, apart from that, workers are not getting even living wages in this industry, especially in Delhi. They are living in a very poor condition. The hon. Minister has said that the

Government of Ind a is funding the State Governments for conducting surveys. I would like to know whether the Central Government has reviewed the reports given by various State Governments. I would also like to know whether the Labour Ministry has taken any follow up action in this regard.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: The State Governments are implemeting this Act. The Supreme Court has ordered them to submit periodical reports to the supreme court. These issues are monitored by the National Human Rights Commission. As I have said, the Government of India also reviews the matter, from time to time. I wrote letters to the Chief Ministers of all the States in the month of July. Sir, we are taking all the necessary steps, as and when required. If the Minimum Wages Act has not been implemented anywhere in the mining industry, if the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I will certainly take necessary action.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am sorry to say that the House has got hardly three minutes for such an important question which involves 37 crore labourers of unorganised sector, whether you call them bonded or un-bonded, whatever it is. We have referred to the two Acts here, that is, the Minimum Wages Act and the Interstate Migrant Workmen Act. These are only on the paper for violation. These have got nothing to do with the implementation. I don't blame the Labour Minister. This subject of labour has become irrelevant in this country. That is why we do not discussed it. has happened in Gurgaon's incident and I have asked for a discussion on violation of labour laws. This violation starts from Punjab. I will start from Punjab and every place. I had gone to Uttaranchal, Where one big contractor openly said, "I will not recruit a local man because he will form a union. So I will get all the migrant workers". Thousands of workers from Bihar and Jharkhand are working here. If we have to depend on the National Human Rights Commission, what for are we here? We are not talking about the Supreme Court. What for are we here? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they would immediately form a Special Group of Ministers. The way you discuss the industry policy with industrialists, would you form a Special Group of of Ministers to look into this problem and constitute special teams to conduct a State-wise survey? Or would you wait for the 29 September strike by all workers to find out as to what is happening in this sector? I would like to know whether you will be immune to this or whether there should be a strike...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be some time for him to reply.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, it is a totally different issue which the hon. Member has raised about the strike of 29th September.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: This is the major issue. This the first issue. Violation of the Minimum Wages Act is the major issue about which all the workers of this country are agitated. Nobody is listening to them. How many times have we discussed this issue in this House itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI DIPANKER MUKHERJEE: Sir, we discuss so many issues about the problems of the industry, but not about workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: Sir, the issue of unorganised...(*Interruptions*). Please hear me. Have some patience. The issue of workers in the unorganised sector is a big task. It is pending for decades together. That is known to all the hon. Members of this House. The UPA Governments has already given its commitment in the Common Minimum Programme. The hon. Prime Minister... (*Interruptions*)... Please hear me. होगा ना, बात सुनिए।

श्री सभापति: सुनिए तो सही, मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनिए।

SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO: The Government is equally concerned and anxious to redress the problems of the workforce in the unorganised sector. That is why the hon. Prime Minister has appointed a Commission to look into this issue and to prepare a Bill. The Commission is on the verge of finalising a draft Bill which has, recently, been reviewed by the Department of Labour. The Government is committed to protect the interests of the workers in the unorganised sector. This Bill will be brought before the House as soon as it is possible. It will be a comprehensive Bill which will redress the problems of the workers in the unorganised sector.

श्री तारिक अनवर: इस पर Half-an-Hour Discussion होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.